

# VIL

**VILLAGE.** *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.  
Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,  
Or pelting villages, sheep coats, and mills,  
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*  
The early village cock  
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.  
You have many enemies, that know not  
Why they are so; but, like the village curs,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakespeare.*  
The country villages were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*  
Those village-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*  
Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own fabre gave,  
In the vile habit of a village slave. *Pope.*  
**VILLAGER.** *n. f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.  
Brutus had rather be a villager,  
Than to repute himself a son of Rome  
Under such hard conditions. *Shakespeare.*  
When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,  
I shall appear some harmless villager,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*  
If there are conveniences of life, which common use  
reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every  
villager doth not know them. *Locke.*  
**VILLAGERY.** *n. f.* [from *village*.] District of villages.  
Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,  
That fright the maidens of the villagery? *Shakespeare.*  
**VILLAIN.** *n. f.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]  
1. One who held by a base tenure.  
The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in  
condition of slaves and villains, did render a greater revenue,  
than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*  
2. A wicked wretch.  
We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather  
villains, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all  
together set upon them.  
O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Ab-  
horred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain! *Shakespeare.*  
What in the world,  
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare.*  
He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a villain, upon  
the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parlia-  
ment. *Clarendon.*  
Calm thinking villains, whom no faith could fix;  
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*  
**VILLANAGE.** *n. f.* [from *villain*.]  
1. The state of a villain; base servitude.  
They exercise most bitter tyranny,  
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:  
No wretchedness is like to sinful villanage. *Fairy Queen.*  
Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one  
freholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but  
tenants in villanage, and were not fit to be sworn in  
juries. *Davies.*  
2. Baseness; infamy.  
If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;  
But infamy and villanage are thine. *Dryden.*  
To VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade;  
to defame.  
Were virtue by descent, a noble name  
Could never villanize his father's fame;  
But, as the first, the last of all the line,  
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*  
These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all argu-  
ments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and  
villanizing of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*  
**VILLANOUS.** *adj.* [from *villain*.]  
1. Base; vile; wicked.  
2. Sorry.  
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly  
my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eye  
doth warrant me. *Shakespeare.*  
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to exaggerate any think detestable.  
We shall lose our time,  
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,  
With foreheads villanous low. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
**VILLANOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *villainous*.] Wickedly; basely.  
The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and villanously  
flew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*  
**VILLANOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *villanous*.] Baseness; wicked-  
ness.  
**VILLANY.** *n. f.* [from *villain*; *villanerie*, old French.]  
1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity.  
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villany is not without such a rheum:  
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*  
He is the prince's jester, and the commendation is not  
in his wit, but in his villany. *Shakespeare.*  
2. A wicked action; a crime.

# VIN

No villany, or flagitious action was ever yet committed;  
but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*  
Such villanies rous'd Horace into wrath;  
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,  
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*  
**VILLAN'TICK.** *adj.* [*villaniticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.  
Evening dragon came,  
Affailant on the perched roofs,  
And nests in order rang'd,  
Of tame villanitic fowl. *Milton.*  
**VILLI.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small  
hairs like the grain of plush or flag, with which, as a kind  
of excrecence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*  
**VILLOUS.** *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.  
The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows  
sharp, and the quick fermentation of the inward villous coat of  
the stomach, seem to be the cause of the kind of hunger. *Art.*  
**VIMINEOUS.** *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.  
As in the hive's vineinous dome,  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;  
Each does her studious action vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*  
**VINCIBLE.** *adj.* [from *vincere*, Lat.] Conquerable; supe-  
rable.  
He not vincible in spirit, and well assured that shortness of  
provision would in a short time draw the feditious to shorter  
limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*  
Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended  
more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake  
which influenced the action was vincible. *Norris.*  
**VINCIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be over-  
come. *Dit.*  
**VINCURE.** *n. f.* [*vincitura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailj.*  
**VINDEMIAL.** *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.  
To VINDEMIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the  
vintage.  
Now vindemiate, and take your bees towards the expiration  
of this month. *Ercyn.*  
**VINDEMIATION.** *n. f.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailj.*  
To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindicare*, Lat.]  
1. To justify; to support; to maintain.  
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent  
must directly vindicate and confirm that proposition; i. e. he  
must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syl-  
logism. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. To revenge; to avenge.  
We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be  
pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to vindicate  
or punish infidelity? *Bacon.*  
Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but  
God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to vindicate  
rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*  
The more numerous the offenders are, the more his  
justice is concerned to vindicate the affront.  
Assamble ours, and all the Theban race,  
To vindicate on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*  
3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.  
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly  
has vindicated to himself. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*  
The beauty of this town, without a fleet,  
From all the world shall vindicate her trade. *Dryden.*  
4. To clear; to protect.  
God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of ter-  
rors and promises. To these is added the authority of the  
commander, vindicated from our neglect by the interpo-  
sition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his  
prophets, and of his son. *Hammond.*  
I may assert eternal providence,  
And vindicate the ways of God to man. *Milton.*  
**VINDICATION.** *n. f.* [*vindicatio*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] De-  
fence; assertion; justification.  
This is no vindication of her conduct. She still acts a  
mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in en-  
deavouring to betray the Greeks. *Brown.*  
**VINDICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *vindicare*.] Revengeful; given to  
revenge.  
He, in heat of action,  
Is more vindicative than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*  
Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in  
private revenges it is not so. Vindicative persons live the life  
of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they un-  
fortunate. *Bacon.*  
The fruits of adust choler, and the evaporations of a  
vindicative spirit. *Howel.*  
Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what  
is censorious or vindicative? Whereas no zeal is spiritual,  
that is not also charitable. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
Distinguish betwixt a passion purely vindicative, and those  
counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICATOR

# VIN

**VINDICATOR.** *n. f.* [from *vindicare*.] One who vindicates;  
an avenger.  
He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the ut-  
most rigour: and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd  
with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a  
temporizing poet. *Dryden.*  
**VINDICATORY.** *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]  
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.  
The afflictions of Job were no vindicatory punishments to  
take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to  
make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*  
2. Defensory; justificatory.  
**VINDICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge;  
revengeful.  
I am vindictive enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*  
Augustus was of a nature too vindictive, to have contented  
himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*  
**VINE.** *n. f.* [*vinca*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.  
The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular  
order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is  
situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round  
fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each.  
The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by  
which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit  
is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine,  
commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The  
Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The  
parley leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called  
the Burgundy in England; the leaves of this sort are very  
much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it  
had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Bur-  
gundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good  
wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a  
large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black  
chasselas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The  
red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape.  
11. The white mustat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red  
Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask  
grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet  
water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape.  
19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The  
St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape.  
23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg  
grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The  
Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac  
of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gros mu-  
cat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria.  
29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon.  
31. The Alicante grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The  
grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of  
Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of  
Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possided of  
upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*  
The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*  
In her days every man shall eat in safety,  
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*  
The captain left of the poor to be vine-dressers. 2 Kings xxv.  
Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,  
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*  
**VINEGAR.** *n. f.* [*vinagre*, Fr.]  
1. Wine grown sour.  
Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the  
hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the  
finer parts being exhaled.  
Heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more four. *Pope.*  
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.  
Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,  
And others of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*  
**VINEWEED.** *or Vinny* *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*  
**VINEYARD.** *n. f.* [*vinetum*, Saxon.] A ground planted with  
vines.  
Let us not live in France; let us quit all,  
And give our vineyards to a barbarous people. *Shakespeare.*  
Though some had so forfeited in the vineyards, and with  
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity  
of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*  
**VINEOUS.** *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of  
wine; consisting of wine.  
The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some  
partial solution made by the vinous spirit. *Boyle.*  
Water will imbibe  
The small remains of spirit, and acquire  
A vinous flavour. *Philips.*  
**VINAGE.** *n. f.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for  
the year.  
The best vines are in the driest vintages.  
Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,  
And half the vintage of the year our own. *Wallr.*  
**VINSTAGER.** *n. f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vin-  
tage. *Ainsworth.*  
**VINSTER.** *n. f.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

2

# VIO

The winner may draw what religion he pleases. *Howel.*  
The vintner, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys  
more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*  
**VINTRY.** *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*  
**VIOL.** *n. f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A fringed instrument of  
musick.  
My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an unfringed viol, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*  
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks  
of lutes and viols. *Bacon.*  
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;  
Me softer airs besit, and softer strings  
Of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*  
**VIOLABLE.** *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be vio-  
lated or hurt.  
**VIOLACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.  
To VIOLATE. *v. a.* [*violare*, Lat.]  
1. To injure; to hurt.  
I question thy bold entrance,  
Employ'd to violate the sleep of those  
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*  
Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,  
May mix with bliss, and yet not violate. *Dryden.*  
Cease  
To know what known will violate thy peace. *Pope.*  
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.  
Some of violated vows  
Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches  
of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil,  
violate in general that principle of reason, which willett un-  
iversally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*  
3. To injure by irreverence.  
I would violate my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*  
Forbid to violate the sacred fruit. *Milton.*  
4. To ravish; to deflower.  
The Sabines violated charms  
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*  
**VIOLATION.** *n. f.* [*violatio*, Lat.]  
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred.  
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was  
not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives,  
who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*  
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered  
the violation of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*  
2. Rape; the act of deflowering.  
If your pure maidens fall into the hand  
Of hot and forcing violation. *Shakespeare.*  
**VIOLATOR.** *n. f.* [*violator*, Lat.]  
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.  
May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing  
upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that  
never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious violators of them. *South.*  
2. A ravisher.  
Angelo is an adul'terous thief,  
An hypocrite, a virgin violator. *Shakespeare.*  
How does she subject herself to the violator's upbraidings  
and insults. *Clarissa.*  
**VIOLENCE.** *n. f.* [*violencia*, Latin.]  
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.  
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,  
And blown with restless violence about.  
All the elements  
At least had gone to wrecks, disturb'd and torn  
With violence of this conflict, had not soon  
Th' eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*  
2. An attack; an assault; a murder.  
A noise did scare me from the tomb;  
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:  
But, as it seems, did violence on herself. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Outrage; unjust force.  
Grieved at his heart, when looking down he saw  
The whole earth fill'd with violence; and all flesh  
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
4. Eagerness; vehemence.  
That seal  
You ask with such violence, the king  
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*  
5. Injury; infringement.  
We cannot, without offering violence to all records, divine  
and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*  
6. Foreible deforation.  
**VIOLENT.** *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]  
1. Forcible; acting with strength.  
A violent cross wind blows. *Milton.*  
2. Produced or continued by force.  
The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine,  
must be look'd upon as unnatural and violent; and no violent  
state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*  
3. Not natural, but brought by force.  
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;  
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*  
4. Un-